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Entered in the Post-Office at Richmond, Va.

SATURDAY MAY 12, 1900. LET us save meney and buy proper

ty.

forward. TREAT all men pelitely, it will pay in

the long run. LET'US not fail to encourage those

who are struggling upward. ENGLAND is smiling, while the Unit-

ed States is adopting its policy. Ir seems that all of the powers of

darkness are arrayed against us. [ Colored men, we can contend for our rights without being insulting.

Our white enemies are multiplying, but our white friends are on the in-

crease.

THE war in the Philippines is as ac tive as ever. In fact, it seems that the Filipines have taken a fresh holt.

EVERY colored man should vote May 24th, 1900, against the calling of the constitutional convention. We want the convention called for a few reasons and we do not want it called for many others.

The startling announcement is now made that there is a shortage of the United States supreme court today \$75000 at HAVANA, CUBA and the fig- holds that this was a false assumption ures are still rising.

To speak plainly CHARLES F. W. NEELY (white) is charged with stealing tion, therefore the decision was rethat amount of money from the United States Government.

It is now admitted that other white men are involved. We have not heard from the Negro-haters who are constantly prating about the lifting of a cessful appeal of every Negro found chicken or the carrying away of a guilty of crime by either state or Fed aboat.

The trouble is that we imitate the white man's bad qualities and pay too little attention to his good ones. White folks, set us a better example.

### PAITH IN THEM.

We have not lost faith in the white people of Virginia. We have not believed that the Electoral Board of Richmond City would not deal justly

with us. There is no polities in Jackson Ward as generally understood. It is only an effort to secure good government. This section of the city was set apart for the colored people and at the time stood.

This is why there are so many white citizens who have sided with us in our contention. The Ward Convention nominated an exceptionally strong ticket, composed of men of property, influence and character.

These citizens ask that they be acrights under the state cotested in the right

to defend the person or persons responsible for the crime which has been ommitted.

Mr. WALTER CHRISTIAN condemns it s does every member of the Electoral Board. We dislike to go into Court, oth on account of the expense and the trouble. But what else were we to do? How could we secure our rights under the law? We simply ask monstrouse proposition. for fair play and we feel confident that every citizen, be he white or black, will say that we have been conservative and were justified in the course

MOKE ABOUT HIM.

The Richmond, Va., TIMES, in its issue of the 9th inst., says that it would not weary its readers with discussing the Negro question and then proceeds it would not do.

which we have pursued.

it tells about the awakening of the subject, of the mistake made in vesting the right of franchise in a class of people who were unfitted for its exercise, although these same people had helped to save the union.

It now proposes to undo, after thirty years all that was done and although the race of people who were unfitted to vote in 1865 are fitted for that privilege in 1900.

Moreover, it makes race the basis of ts objection rather than condition. Instead of discussing the advisability of disfranchising the illiterate or the shiftless of all races, it proposes to visit their affliction only upon the Negro.

Because Tom Jones, a Negro is ignorant, WILLIAM SMITH, a Negro who is intelligent must be disfranchised along with him.

The iniquity of the whole transaction s shown in this absurd argument.

For our part, we are a citizen of the United States: we pay taxes, both real and personal: we are intelligent: we have rights guaranteed to us by coustitutions, both state and national and celor forms no basis in either instrument. Why should we be denied our rights? This is the question which the Times must answer.

You can hold your constitutional convention. You can take away from one freeman his rights, but it will not be long before the other freemen on the white side of the contention will meet a similar fate.

The attempt has been made before and oligarchies have governed for many years. Their downfall was heralded before hand and their discomfiture is known to all the world.

Both in sacred and profane history the record is spread to be read of all men and we insist that all of our rights be given us and all of the privileges accorded which are guaranteed under WE must succeed; we must press our laws.

Suffice it to say that men die, but principles live on forever.

### OO LORED MEN AS JURORS.

The following telegraphic dispatch ed States Supreme Court is disposed to get back to the old land-mark and say that the alleged notices would nevto regard with favor the great consti- er have been submitted to the Electortutional rights for which SUMNER con- al Board. tended and Lincoln died:

Washington, April 16 .- The Seth Carer case, familiar to the people of Texas, was decided today by the supreme court, and in a way that is of rtance to Texas and all the Southern States. The decision changes the whole practice of investigation in criminal charges against Negroes and their trial on criminal indictments As is well-known, Seth Carter is under indictment charged with murder. He moved to quash the indistment, alleging that notwithstanding a quarter of the population of Galveston was com-posed of Negroes, no member of that race were included on the panel of the grand jury. The record shows that his counsel asked leave to introduce testimony to this effect, but the petition was denied. And also that the Galves ton court overruled the motion with-

out investigating.

The Texas court of appeals sustained the trial court on the ground that evidence had been offered by defendant on the point raised. Justice Gray of as evidence had only been tendered. He says that by this tender Carter preserved his rights under the constituversed and the case remanded. The entire supreme bench assents and agrees with Justice Gray.

the opin on is expressed here b eminent jurists that this will have s far reaching effect and means the suc eral courts where members of their own race are not included on both the grand and petit juries. Henceforth in order to make convictions against Negroes stick, members of that race must be included in all panels of grand

petit juries." This has been the ruling of United States' Courts in this section for years, and we are pleased to learn that the United States Supreme Court has passed upon the validity of this phase of the case.

### THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE Democratic State Convention has seen fit to make the proposition to call a constitutional convention, a party measure. The question will be of the gerrymander, it was so under- voted upon Thursday, May 24th, 1900. An effort will be made, in the event that the constitutional convention is ordered, to disfranchise the citizens of

color, solely on account of race. This will be a virtual nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It will be a long step towards the re-enslavement of the ten-million eitizens of the United States.

When that time comes that we have no part in the right to name public of-

and are placed on a level with horses, sheep, dogs, cattle, etc., which are treated well, but are de nied a voice in the government.

The Golden Rule is no longer regarded and every effort is being made to establish a government of classes. It is necessary therefore that all citizens of color vote on May 24th against this

While we know that the purpose of this constitutional convention is to take thousands of dollars out of the pockets of certain favored classes, to abolish useless offices, etc., nevertheless, we are unwilling to take the chance of having an assault made upon our manhood rights.

Let every colored man talk to every white friend, with whom he is acquainted. Let the waiters, the cooks, the chambermaids, the hostlers, the to do the very thing which it declares nurses discuss the matter with the fair-minded Virginia ladies with whom they come in contact every day. Let North to a true appreciation of this them respectfully reason with their employers.

If this is done effectively, and the white men and women, who were nursed by black mammies are shown the injustice of the proposition, no constitutional convention, which may be called will be able to eliminate the citizen of color as a political factor in Virginia.

Already there is a strong sentiment among native white Virginians against the disfranchisement of native colored

Colored men, we must look to our interest for our enemies are ever on the alert.

"Awake, arise or be forever fallen!"

#### THOSE FORGERIES.

THE exposure of the forgery of the names of citizens of Jackson Ward created a sensation and the fact that other ficticious names had been submitted to the Clerk of the Hustings Court caused much comment.

MR. WALTER CHRISTIAN, the encum bent, is one of the most popular officials in the state and his course has been courteous and straighforward throughout, Still, we have been unable to understand how he could have been legally advised to do as he did do.

The Parker Bill, Section 5, provides that a person, in order to become a candidate for an office must serve a written notice on the Clerk of the Hustings Court, and the said candidate must sign his name thereto and that his signature must be attested by two witnesses.

Messrs. BENJAMIN JACKSON, E. J. CRANE, BERNARD BROWN, R. H. GLOV-EE, B. ADAMS, A. HAYES, JOHN G. SMITH, THOMAS EMITH, WM. B. SMITH did not do this. They did not authorize any one else to do it.

MR. CHRISTIAN cannot claim that the aw was complied with, because before the documents passed out of his hands, he was given legal notice that none of the parties referred to had complied with the law.

Had MR. CHRISTIAN been left to his inclinations and his ideas of right and justice, we are frank enough to

There is another provision of the law which is equally as plain, positive and commanding, it says:

"No person not announcing his candidacy for above shall have his name printed on the ballots provided for such election."

How then can the Electoral Board legally print the names of the citizens referred to upon the official ballot? If they do so, what becomes of their franchise. oaths of office? These are pointed questions. They demand an answer. It is a question whether we are governed by law or anarchy, whether any street rag-a-muffin can set aside the statutes and defy the ablest in the land

to show a way out of the difficulty. This is task which we have requested Mr. WILLIAM L. ROYALL, as counsel for ourselves and celleagues, to unble, but we might as well be born dead as to live in this community shorn of all of our rights, and made the object isting in South Carolina is a penof contempt for every irreponsible person who chooses to triffe with the rights guaranteed us by the Bill of Rights of Virginia.

### "THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA."

Ir is plainly evident that the colored people of Virginia have many staunch friends among the better class of white people in this state and that they are not at all backward in expressing themselves upon the subject.

As an illustration of this, the Richmond, Va., Times published in its issue of the 6th inst., a caustic, harsh and bitter editorial against our people. We wondered why it was that these

unwarranted attacks were kept up, when we had done nothing to deserve It is evident that some liberal minded, justice-loving white men must Record.

have taken the samaview of the situa-

tion for this same journal in its issue of the 8th inst., says: "We are pained to hear that the ar tiele in The Times of Sunday on the subject of Negro suffrage has been characterized by an esteemed reader as harsh and bitter. We have re-read the article and we cannot see how that charge can be fairly sustained. We are quite certain that the article was not written in any such spirit. No man who was raised by an old Negro mammy could be harsh and bitter to the Negro race. No man who saw the devotion of the Negro slaves to the white women and children of the South during the war between the me a thing,—property. States could have any other than a

kind feeling toward the black race."

We have long ago reached the conclusion that the writer of those Negrohating articles in the Times was not brought up by a black mammy, for all of those kind of white people have away down in their heart of hearts a tender feeling for the brother in black, being charitable over his shortsomings, kindly disposed over his follies and generous during his days of trouble.

But the TIMEs charges up much to the All Wise Creator when it says:

"God Almighty has implanted in the breast of every white man a prejudice sgainst the man with a black skin, and these two will not affiliate in sc cisty any more than oil will mix with water. But that does not prevent the white man from feeling kindly toward the Negro and from being willing to help him along."

If the condemnation of the Negro in that Sunday morning's article was helping him along, then we hope never to witness an attempt to hinder his progre e.

The Negro flocks to himself because the white man seems to desire it; and because he is nature's true gentleman.

We know that oil and water will not mix, but we have as yet been unable to find where any branch of the human family was subject to any such comparison. We trust we may be pardoned for remarking that if such a comparison holds good that the Negro must be the water and the white man of the Times's stripe the oil, for the latter is slippery upon all questions of right, and unreliable in the discussion of the great principles which embrace the teachings of the Saviour.

But sir, the German prefers the sempanionship of the German in preference to that of the Italian. The Spaniard prefers the companionship of the Spaniard in preference to that of the Austrian. The Russian prefers the companionship of the Russian in preference to that of the Turk. The Englishman prefers the companionship of the Englishman in preference to that of any of the other races.

The aristocrat prefers the companionship of the aristocrat in preference to that of the humble white classes. The social line is as marked be-

tween the upper classes of the white people and those of humbler origin as it is between the white man and the Negro.

Which is the oil, Mr. TIMES and which the water? This journal continues:

"Another thing that would prevent the Times from being needlessly harsh or offensive to the Negro is that the Negro race is not in a position to resent such attacks. It requires no courage for a newspaper conducted by a white man to attack the Negro, for the white man knows that he will not be

Ah, there you admit that to attack us is not only unmanly, but cowardly. Then why did you do it?

The Times begs the question when it

"For these reasons we would not apear to be harsh, as we could not be bitter, in anything we may say on this subject. Bit we are dealing with a condition. Negro suffrage has been a curse to the South-a curse to the lack man as well as to the white man, The time to remove it has come, and the sooner the better. Such a con-summation is in the interest of both races, for it is in the interest of peace and pure elections and good govern-

This is sophistry and not argument. You are attempting to undo all that the war accomplished. You would take away from us on account of our color a priceless legacy-the right of

Take care lest in the effort you lose yourself that which you deny to oth-

To argue that virtue can be obtained from vice, that honesty can be obtained from dishonesty, that fair play can be obtained from deceit is to attempt to upset the fundamental principles of creation, reverse the universe and set at naught the teachings of all the phidertake. It involves expense and trou- losophers since the time the world be-

> gan. The reference to the conditions expicture painted by Senator TILLMAN a self-confessed murderer and he is not one whom the rightthinking people will either believe or adopt as their authority in matters concerning the state of SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Precedent.

First Senator-It seems this new member paid \$500,000 for his seat! It would be a dangerous precedent to accept his credentials.

Second Senator-Decidedly! We cannot afford to countenance any such extortionate price as that!-Detroit Jour-

Wouldn't Be Obstinate. "We've come ter tell yer, pardner,"

announced the spokesman of the vigilance committee, "that every cuss in town 'cep'in' yourself has agreed that it's time fer yer ter light out." "Ef that's the case, gents," replied

the facetious bad man, "I'll move ter make it unanimous."-Philadelphia More Likely. Mrs. Kindheart-A poor tramp came

story. I gave him a dinner and some of your old clothes. Her Husband-I am afraid, my dear. that he deceived you. He probably tells the story to live .- N. Y. Journal.

"I tried my poem on a dog, sir, as you advised," said the roet, "Well," said the editor, "what was the result?"

"I was arrested by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."—Harlem Life.

# ARMOR PLATE USELESS

Against a Shell Now Being Tested by Navy Officials.

AMERICAN OFFICER'S INVENTION

Because of the Latest Discovery in the Art of Warfare the Senate Decides to Discuss the Armor Plate Matter Behind Closed Doors.

Washington, May 9.-Some facts almost startling in their importance were laid before the senate yesterday in secret legislative session at the conclusion of the regular open session. They related, it is understood, to the invention of a shell by a prominent officer of the United States navy-a shell superior in every essential quality to any now in use either by this or by any other government. quality of penetration possessed by the shell is said to be so great that no armor now manufactured in the United States or abroad has sufficient re-

sistance to withstand it. The facts, which were in possession of only a few senators, were deemed so important that the senate decided to consider them in secret session.

After the naval bill had been laid aside for the day Mr. Tillman asked for a secret session in order that he might explain to the senate why he desired the armor plate matter to be

discussed in secret. When the doors were closed he explained that several days ago he had offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the navy to send to the senate for its information the details of tests made by the department's officials of armor plate at Indian Head. No answer to that inquiry has been received and in all human probability none will be received.

It seems that Mr. Tillman called at the navy department and was informed that it would be unwise at this time to make public the details of the tests he had asked for, as it would place in the hands, not only of the senate, but of representatives of foreign governnents, information that properly belonged exclusively to the United He was informed that Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, had been conducting for several months a series of armor tests at Indian Head, the results of which were very remarkable. A prominent official of the navy department said, it is understood, that the tests of all sorts of armor, including the Krupp armor, had been made with a view o ascertaining their effectiveness against a new shell that had been invented by an officer of the navy. No piece of armor submitted to the test, it is understood, was able to withstand the test. The shell, fired from high power guns, penetrated the armor almost as bullets fired from a Krag-Jorgensen rifle would penetrate green wood, the difference being that the armor plates split from the point of impact. It is said this was true of the Krupp armor as well as of the other armor tested.

The shell which was so effective was not described; indeed, the navy department is guarding jealously all details concerning its construction.

The argument of Mr. Tillman is that with such a projectile in the possession of the government, the details of which sooner or later will become known to other governments, it would not be the part of wisdom for the congress to enter into contracts to purchase the high priced armor unless it could be so improved as to resist projectiles of

the kind used at Indian Head. Feeling that more or less of matter concerning the tests recently made by the government would be used in the debate upon the armor question Mr. Tillman suggested that it would be desirable to consider the subject in secret.

The senate agreed with him, and today the armor plate matter will be discussed behind closed doors. Yesterday afternoon, with one of these shells, a six-inch naval rifle plugged a clean hole through a plate of Harveyized armor 14 inches thick.

This marvelous achievement was witnessed by Assistant Secretary Hackett, for whom a secret trial was made at Indian Head. The gun was charged with smokeless powder.

### MADE HOMELESS BY FLAMES.

The Village of Corbett, Pa., Wiper

Out by a Fatal Conflagration. Elmira, N. Y., May 9.—All the buildings in the village of Corbett, Potter county, Pa., were destroyed by forest fires yesterday afternoon and several people were badly burned. The inhabitants fied to Galeton and many of them are now quartered in the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad station There are 100 women and children from Corbett being cared for by the people of Galeton. these barely escaped with their lives, some having their clothing nearly burned off. There is much anxiety among the women regarding the safety of their husbands and sons, who are in the lumber camps near Corbett. surrounded by the forest fires. It is thought that at least half a dozen persons perished in the flames at Corbett but the only two who are known to have been burned to death are an aged couple, J. C. Loucks and wife, who were surronded by flames in their attempt to escape. It is impossible to get an estimate of the property loss and insurance at this time. Corbett was a village of about 500 inhabitants, eight miles from Galeton.

Shamokin Conneilmen Indicted. Sunbury, Pa., May 9.-The Northumberland county grand jury here yesterday returned a true bill against E. O. Zuern, Thomas A. Holl, O. J. Reed. William A. Zimmerman, W. B. Dixey, Maier Rothchild, H. M. Dixey, S. Seaman, Charles Smith and W. E. Keplinger. The accused were members of the Shamokin council, and are charged with conspiracy to defraud the borough by accepting inferior paying material, for which it is alleged they received various amounts of money. Judge Savidge withdrew from the case and substituted Judge Johnson, of Delaware county, stating that here to-day who said he had been blown owing to his friendly relations with up by dynamite and lived to tell the the accused he deemed it improper for him to try the case.

Explosions in Mount Vesuvius. Rome, May 9.-A dispatch from Portici, at the north foot of Mount Vesuvius says: Loud explosions within Vesuvius continue, accompanied by frequent but slight shocks that are felt at San Vito and in the direction of Rugliano. Notwithstanding the statement of the observatory authorities that there is no immediate danger, the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the volcano are panic stricken and many ssed the night out of doors.

## A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Thursday, May 3. Three Chicago labor leaders have been indicted for inciting to riot. The Standard Oil company has increased wages of employes in 12 states. King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, declares strongly in favor of England

as against the Boers. The Methodist general conference, at Chicago, voted to admit laymen on an equality with clergymen.

North Carolina Republicans nominated Spencer B. Adams for governor and Cladius Dockery for lieutenant governor.

The strike of the carpenters of Bos ton and vicinity practically ended yesterday by nearly all firms signing the new wage schedule. Friday, May 4.

Congressman Baker, of Maryland, has introduced a bill to repeal the Chinese exclusion act.

Rural free mail delivery is to be a once established in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Frank E. Bundy, defaulting city chamberlain of Elmira, N. Y., was sentenced

to six and a half years' imprisonment. William J. Bryan, who spoke in Toledo yesterday, was presented by Mayor Sam Jones, the famous non-partisan. Fourth Assistant Postmaster Gen-

eral Bristow yesterday signed the com-missions of 74 postmasters to fill positions in Porto Rico. The incumbents have been serving under military authority. Saturday, May 5. Samuel and William Farrelly, father

and son, were killed by sewer gas while at work in a Chicago sewer. A 12-ton car of molten metal at the Illinois steel works, Chicago, jumped the track, fatally burning two men. In the St. Mando tunnel, near Paris,

track. Four suspected anarchists were arrested. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, will be temporary chairman and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, permanent chairman of the Philadelphia Republi-

two bombs were found on the railroad

can convention. Jacob Kerns and Henry Hill were crushed to death while working in the hold of the steamer Mohawk, at Buf-A bale of burlap weighing 1,000 pounds fell on them.

Monday, May 7. Porch climbers stole jewels worth \$15,000 from the home of M. M. Munster, at Chicago. W. C. Endicott, secretary of war in

Cleveland's first cabinet, died in Boston of pneumonia, aged 73. A Republican convention will b held at Honolulu on May 15 to select delegates to the Philadelphia conven-John Garrabrandt, 19 years old, kill-

ed 16-year-old Henry Maas in Jersey City and robbed him of \$3, his week's wages. Gen. Panelon Garcia, second only to Aguinaldo in command of Filipinos was captured by Lieut. Smith, of Gen.

Funston's staff.

When James Menzes, of Thibodeaux La., arrived in Chicago to wed Ida Owens, he found that the bride-elect had disappeared. The coming of age (18 years) o Frederick William, crown prince of Germany, was celebrated in a three-

day festival, ending yesterday. Gen. Simon M. Bailey, who was elect ed treasurer of Pennsylvania in 1881, died in Uniontown Saturday, the result of an army wound, aged 64.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has been admitted as a member of Frank S. Clare Post, Veterans of the Spanish-Ameri-Five additional bodies were removed from Mine No. 4, at Schofield, Utah, on

Saturday, bringing the total killed by the recent explosion up to 250. Tuesday, May S. Five more bishops may be added to the Methodist church in the United

States. Senor Alberti, an editor in Santiago de Cuba, was shot dead by an unknown assassin.

Samuel Gompers, of New York, advised strikers to defy Justice Freedman's infunction. Joseph Nobre, for a number of years a Republican leader of Philadelphia,

died last night after a long illness

aged 64 years. Jealous Daniel Silvercool, of Cleveland, failed to kill his wife with an ax, but succeeded in killing himself with a razor. The condition of King Otto of Ba-

varia, who has been ill for some time, has suddenly experienced a change for the worse, and the end is soon expected. The demonstration in Memphis yesterday over Admiral Dewey brought thousands from all sections of the

south, and his progress was a continucus ovation. Wednesday, May 9. Forest fires in Webster county, W. Va., destroyed over 2,000,000 feet of fine timber.

The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the treasury for the new 2 per cent consols is \$266,647,550. William Martin, 15 years old, and Philip Ryan, 16, were drowned from a canoe last night in Paradise pond, Northampton, Mass.

coln, Neb., yesterday for a stay of two months, most of which time will be spent on his farm near the city. Suit Against Bank Directors.

William J. Bryan returned to Lin-

Perth Amboy, N. J., May 9.-Receiv er Edward S. Campbell, of the Middle sex County bank, of this city, has filed a bill in chancery, claiming the sum of \$300,000 from the directors of the bank at the time of its failure in June, 1899. The directors are: N. B. Watson, president; James T. Watson, vice president; J. L. Kearney, secretary; Robert N. Valentine, Edward R. Pierce and J. G. Wilson. The bill allege that every theft and every fraudulent entry made by George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier, would have been promptly discovered had the directors been faithful to their duty, Valentine's misconduct cost the bank

Union Labor's Victory in Chicago. Chicago, May 8 .- Officials of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad company dealt a serious blow to the Building Contractors' Council and made s concession of great importance union labor yesterday. President Louderback announced that the 153 unfon workmen who went on a strike a few weeks ago would be taken back to work today under an agreement conceding every point to the unions. Among labor organizations this victory is regarded as presaging the ultimate defeat of the contractors all along the line and an early termination of the labor war prevailing in Chicago.

# CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

Department of Posts Admits a \_\_ Shortage of \$75,000.

SUDDEN DECLINE IN RECEIPTS.

It Is Explained on the Supposition That \$411,000 Worth of Stamps Ordered Destroyed Were Kept in Circulation.

Havana, May 9.-The postal frauds have been the principal topic of conversation in Havana today, although as yet the papers have scarcely alluded to the matter. The department of posts admits a shortage of \$75,000, but further investigation has brought to light the fact that in July last year the receipts showed a falling off of about \$12,000 from the average of the months previous and that this shortage has been kept up ever since. It appears that, about that time, Director of Posts Rathbone gave orders for the destruction of \$411,000 worth of surcharge stamps, on account of the issue of a new stamp. This work of destruction was left in the hands of Charles F. W. Neeley and his assistants, but it is now believed that none of those stamps were destroyed, the theory being that they were sent out

with the new stamps. The Havana receipts amounted to about \$13,000 a month, according to the books, but the other offices of the island showed only \$3,000 or \$4,000. amounts palpably absurd. It is as-tonishing that the shortage was not discovered before, because the receipts at Santiago or Matanzas alone should amount to nearly \$4,000. Absolute proof that something has been going wrong is shown by the fact that Auditor Barie reports the receipts of the island for the first five days of May as aggregating \$8,000. Should this averbe continued, it would mean a total of more than \$40,000 for the

month. That others than Neeley are involved is implicitly believed, although the evidence as yet is not sufficient to justify their arrest. Nevertheless. should certain persons attempt to leave the island they would be taken into custody. Neeley has made investments here and in other parts of the island, having as a partner a postal employe. Carrydon Rich, who now holds the power of attorney for Neeley, was on

Monday appointed to fill Neeley's place

as chief financial agent of the Havana postoffice, but yesterday the appointment was suspended. -The military authorities know little regarding the matter beyond what Col. Burton, inspector general, reported, for the department of posts has been virtually independent of the military authorities and has reported directly to the postmaster general. The inspector general has merely made a quarterly inspection. On his former inspection tour he found a shortage of more than \$12,000, but such plausible excuses were given that they thought he was probably mistaken. When he entered on his latest inspection his

ley kept scarcely any accounts which would bear showing; Mr. Rich, his assistant, endorsing his accounts as cor-Governor General Wood has ordered that all property standing in the name of Neely in Cuba should be placed un-

suspicions were further aroused, and he resolved to probe matters to the

bottom. This close scrutiny revealed

features of the case which have not yet been made public. It seems that Nee-

#### der government control. TO WELCOME BOER ENVOYS.

New York City Will Give Them an Official Reception. New York, May 9 .- A committee which has been working in this city in the interest of the Boer republics

called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to officially welcome the peace delegates of the Transvaal, who are now on their way to this country. The mayor was asked to appoint a committee of 100 or 150 to make preparations for the reception of the delegates, and extend to them the freedom of the city. The mayor said: "I have refused repeatedly to appoint committees for the reception of

any foreigners. I refused to appoint

one to receive the lord mayor of Dub-

lin. You all know where my heart is in this cause. I will receive the dele-gation at this office, and extend to them every courtesy, but I cannot ap-point a committee." Later the committee went before the board of aldermen, who adopted a resolution providing for a welcoming committee of 15 aldermen and 15 members of the municipal council. The resolution also requested the mayor to

receive a committee of 100 citizens to welcome the representatives at the city hall unon their arrival. All the members voted for the resolution except Mr. Brice.

Shipwrecked Seamen Landed. New Orleans, May 9 .- The Morgan liner El Paso, which arrived yesterday from New York, brought with it Second Mate Willoughby M. Moore and 14 of the crew of the wrecked British steamer Virginia. This vessel stranded on Diamond Shoals last Wednesday, and six men were drowned. Moore and the 14 men with him managed to get into a boat after the stranding of the vessel, but were unable to make shore. and suffered terribly before being picked up by the El Paso.

Three Children Burned to Death. Dubois, Pa., May 9.—Forest fires yes-terday caused the destruction of much property in this section of the state. Three children were burned to death at Rainton, near here, by a fire which swept the town like a whirlwind, one being the 8-year-old daughter of Samuel Brown and the other two children named Kirkland. Several adults were severely burned in attempting their rescue.

Clifford Strangled to Death. Jersey City, May 9.—Edward Clif-ford, who murdered Superintendent William G. Wattson, of the West Shore railroad, four and a half years ago, was hanged yesterday in the corridor of the county jail by Hangman Van Hise, of Newark. Almost Clifford's last wish was that Van Hise would not make a botch of the job, but the rope slipped and he was slowly strangled to death. Clifford was saved from the gallows five times by legal quibbles after being sentenced to death. Yesterday's execution was on his sixth sentence.

A Pension For Mrs. Lawton. Washington, May 9.—A bill giving the widow of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton a pension of \$50 per month was yesterday favorably reported to the senate from the committee on